

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7

The decision of the Electoral Commission upon the question concerning their power to go behind the certificates of election of the presidential electors in the Florida case had not been delivered at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the doubt respecting it was becoming perplexing and exciting, and the inquirers about it numerous and anxious. The radicals stoutly maintain that as the election of the electors was solely and peculiarly a State affair, and as the certificate of Gov. Stearns was made in ac- in the Legislature refuting the false charges cordance with the laws of Florida, neither the Congress of the United States, nor any commission appointed by it, can constitutionally infringe upon the reserved rights of that State to the extent of investigating matters which have already been acted upon by the State authorities. That position might be tenable had it not been for President's Grant's action in sending troops to the State, for if the State had the sole right of correcting the acknowledged fraud of the returning board, but was prevented from doing so by the General Government, through the express orders of its President, that same General Government must do what the people of the State would have done, or else stand convicted as a party to the fraud. If the accomplishment of an outrage in a State can only be prevented by the people of that State rising in their might and hurling the perpetrators from the positions which confer upon them the power to commit the infamy, as the people of Florida were on the eve done had it not been for the orders of President Grant, the authority which compelled them to restrain their hands from taking just vengence upon their oppressors, should not be used to continue the outrage and make it per-

A telegram received since the above was put in type states that the Commission, previously supposed to be unbiased, have, by a strict party vote, determined that because the Florida returning board committed a fraud and Gov. Stearns certified it, the United States government will enforce its operation.

The poor, deluded, negroes are made the scape goats of the radicals on alloceasions. Gov. Wells says he feared the two on the board with him might be bought with money; and now Gen. Grant excuses his concentration of troops at the Capitol by saying "when the order was given for troops to come here, there was grave apprehension lest the negro population of the District of Columbia, then represented to be in great destitution, should attempt a raid on the Treasury building and otherwise endanger now to answer, and if he persisted in doing so the peace of the citizens of Washington generally." If the treasury had always been in as little danger of raids by radical thieves as by their simple minded negro dupes, it would have a great deal more money in it than it has now.

Foreign News.

The cause of Midbat Pasha's fall dates from some time back. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the qualifications, and many warm discussions oc curred between the sovereign and Minister. The Sultan desired to introduce largely a lish of Orleans. toreign element into Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed this desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted on it. Midhat Pasha replied curtly, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in undeferential affidavits whatever. terms. On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. Saturday Midhat Pasha remained at home ou a plea of indisposition. On Sunday a third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat Pasha at- the 20th of November, as follows :- "You fultended a ministerial council in the alternoon. Meanwhile the police discovered secret correswas plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan Mr. Maddox, when he replied that it was inday a peremptory summons brought Midhat republican friends, and in order that Mr. Mad-Pasha to the palace, suspecting nothing. On dex might have an entree to such friends in fore him. There was no gain saying evidence Louisiana, Mr. Maddox being a public officer against him, and he asked for mercy. A council of Ministers was called, and Midhat Pasha was offered choice of leaving the country or of high treason. He elected to leave the country, and was asked if he would go to Grecce. He replied that he did not like the Greeks.and asked to go to Brindisi, but complained that he had no ready money. Twenty-five hundred dollars was given him, and he embarked at noon for Brindisi on board the Imperial yacht Izzedio. The letters found disclosed that three thousand Ulmas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand abdication of the Sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the Constitution in its fullest spirit.

The Porte waives all former claims on Service of substantial guarantees. Gortschakoff says that the Ottoman empire has been and remains a permanent menace to Europe and humanity.

It is stated that the Russian army has received orders to move forward and will cross the

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, England, stated at its meeting on Monday that the market for their goods in the United States, which was formerly excel lent, had now come to be valueless, and what is worse, considerable trade has sprung up in Man-chester in cotton fabrics manufactured in Am-

Distress is prevailing among the working people of Lyons, where fifty thousand operatives are idle in consequence of the condition of the lk trade. Manufacturers in Lyons, it is stated, declare that work cannot be resumed until the price of raw silk falls at least fifteen per cent.

Dr. Monck, a spiritualist, has been sentenced in England to three months' imprisonment. The small pox is increasing in London.

Secretary Morrill's condition is critical. He suffers from typhoid pneumonia.

Louisiana.

The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral self, but I must consider my duty. vote, yesterday morning, recalled Gov. Wells.

Field, who asked the witness whether just be. | must answer. fore he left New Orleans he had a discussion with E. J. Barrett, a member of the Packard Legislature, about the action of the returning board, and he replied he had not.

Q. Was anything said by him as to having an interview with Gov. Nicholls? A. Yes. Q. Did you say in the course of your conversation with Mr. Barrett that you had determined to make a statement to Gov. Nicholls. A. It is a most infamous lie.

O. Do you mean to say the question is an infamous lie? A. I say the substance of the

Q. If you would answer my question in the way a witness should answer it would be better. A. I will not ask your advice as to how I shall answer a question.

The Chairman. You must answer in response to the question. This is not a place for personal explanations.

Witness. I can defend myself elsewhere. Q. Did you state that you had determined o make a statement to Gov. Nicholis? A.

No. sir. Q. Did you say anything about the intervention of Mr. J. P. Kennedy? A. I did not. sir. Mr. Barrett had asked me whether I would have an interview with Gov. Nicholls. I replied that I would, as Gov. Nicholls was a gentleman. Mr. Barrett made an explanation

The witness in further response to questions said he also had a conversation with J. P. Kennedy about an interview with Gov. Nicholls. Kennedy opened the conversation, and asked him whether he had any objections to an interview with Gov. Nicholls, and he replied in language similar to that in his conversation with Barrett. Kennedy suggested the interview with Gov. Nicholls about State matters. Both Barrett and Kennedy were his political

Q. Did you not state that you would make a clean breast of it? A. It is a most infamous

Q. Do you mean to say that you never said said nothing of the kind.

Q. What was there in State affairs about which you wished to have an interview with Gov. Nicholls? A. I do not know what Gov. Nicholls desired, therefore I cannot say. Had t remained in New Orleans I would have had the proposed interview with Gov. Nicholls.

Mr. Field read a letter dated New Orleans. Jan. 14, 1877, and signed by Gov. Wells, as follows: "I am quite unwell, too much so to of doing, and which they certainly would have fill our engagement to day; will inform you tomorrow relative to its fulfillment.

Witness said he wrote that note, and that Mr. Kennedy was to have been present at the proposed interview with Gov. Nicholls.

The witness was asked whether he did not an hour after he wrote the above note send another marked "confidential," as follows:
"Dear Sir—After our friend Barrett had left

our room there was placed in my hands maters requiring my absence from New Orleans.' The witness said he expected to be back in a few days, and then related that he had been summoned to Washington.

Mr. Field asked a question requiring expla- electors received 70,508 votes. nation of the manner of proceeding to canvass Maddox and Vernon parish, and he did not in- edge or approbation? tend to throw away his rights as an Americau other subjects. He desired to answer no other any other member of the board; and he also authority. When thus relieved he would feel elect Hunter and Andrews judge and district

free to answer. The chairman reminded the witness that he was subposned to appear here and was expected to tell the whole truth, but he declined the witness again placed himself in contempt, and such would be the opinion of the committee and of the public at large.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Seelye and the chairman that the witness should answer. Mr. Field asked the witness several questions, amone them the following, namely :- In canvassing the vote of Natchitoches were any irregularities discovered? Did the returning board deliberately add 535 votes to five of the Hayes electors which had not been cast for Hayes? Did you not add 574 to the votes east Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of for Hayes in the parish of Concordia? These Midhat. The Constitution disappointed the questions the witness severally refused to an-Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and swer. The witness also declined to answer the question whether 1,500 votes had not been thrown off from the Tilden electors in the par-

> Q. Were there any forged affidavits before the returning board? A. I decline to answer. Q. Did you advise that forged affidavits be prepared? A. I decline to answer.

> Q. Did you not direct that forged affidavits be prepared in the Vernon parish case? A. I did not advise the preparation of any forged

Other questions were propounded, but with

like unsatisfactory result. Mr. Field called attention of witness to the note which he addressed to Mr. Maddox on ly understand the situation. Cannot you advise with me relative thereto?" Mr. Field pondence, which showed that Midhat Pasha asked the witness why he wrote this note to and his own nomination as Dictator. On Mon- tonded to be shown to the President and other entering he was arrested and his letters laid be order to explain the political condition in and having been sent to Louisiana for that purpose. The witness had also sent by Mr. Maddox a letter to the President on the same being arraigned before a tribunal on a charge subject, drawing his attention to the fact of the exasperated condition of the people of that State so that he might be prepared to arrest any movement militating against the returning board, and to prevent destruction of pa-

pers, etc. By Mr. Field-You have stated that you never altered a return or destroyed a paper? A. I decline to answer the question. Witness declined to answer any question concerning the action of the board until the house gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know whether he was the peer of any member of the committee or a vassal.

Mr. Knott reminded him that the obligation of his oath required witness to answer every question put to him unless such answer would

riminate him. Mr. Wells said there was no question he might answer which would subject him to prosecution, but he reserved his construction as to what were his rights, and the committee had no the returns from their count and sent them in. right to question him when he was in duress. Q. Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden? A. Are you through? Mr. Field-Mr. Stenographer read him the

The stenographer read it. Mr. Wells-Is that the finish of your ques-

Mr. Tucker-This is trifling. The Chairman-Oh, Mr. Wells, answer the

question or decline to answer. Mr. Wells-Can I say a word ? The Chairman—Not now.

question.

Witness-I do not know whether I am a vassel or a peer; if a peer I should like to know that they took no votes from the democrats it; if I am a vassal I am forced as a servant to contrary to law. The committee adjourned till answer your question.

The Chairman—I wish in the kindest spirit Yesterday morning as the deputy sergeant atto bring to your attention the attitude you occurred bastile to the committee, he searched him and of Mr. Cabell was adopted. cupy.

The witness-There is no gentleman to whom I would listen with more attention than to your-

The Chairman-I merely wished to remind you that having sworn to tell the truth, the The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. | whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you

The witness-I will freely whenever relieved of the disability imposed by the House, which holds me in duress.

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether he declined to answer because he feared he might render himself liable to criminal prosecution.

Witness replied he did not. Mr. Field-Will you explain what position you occupy?

The witness-Am I a vassal or a peer? The Chairman-That has nothing to do with your position. You are under obligation to answer every question, excepting, of course, such as might tend to criminate you.

Witness-I reserve to myself the construction of my rights, and the committee have no power to force me to answer questions while I am under sentence of the House.

Mr. Field-You rejected 10,000 votes and upwards; were they rejected for any cause other

than alleged intimidation? Witness-I decline to answer. Q. Did you not know the rejection of ten thousand votes was a part of a conspiracy to give the electoral vote to the party not entitled to it? A. I leave that for yourself to answer.

Q. Did you take part in any such conspiracy? A. Does that conclude your question? The Chairman-Oh, answer the question or

Mr. Tucker-We will take a vote to see i such conduct on the part of the witness should be tolerated in the committee.

The Chairman-The question is whether the committee will require witness to answer. Mr. Tucker-The sentence of reprobation should be put on the witness for not answer-

The witness-Then I am a vassal? The Chairman-Keep order, sir.

Mr. Seelye remarked it was unanimously de eided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that the witness should inswer the questions. Messrs. Lawrence and Burchard concurred

rith Prof. Seelye. Mr. Field to the Chairman-Is it not a case of contempt and misdemeanor under the laws

to anybody you conversed with that you in of the District of Columbia for a witness to retended to make a clean breast of it? A. I fuse to answer questions propounded by a committee ?

The Chairman-It is.

The witness-You cannot deter me. The Chairman-You will be accommodated. The witness-I am willing to be accommo-

Mr. Field-The witness is contumacious in the highest degree. Mr. Field then exhibited to witness a state

ment showing the number of votes rejected in the several parishes, attested by Chas. S. Abell, secretary of the returning board. Objection was made to the paper.

The question being taken the objection was overruled by a strict party vote. The statement showed that the board rejected 1,763 Kellogg and 10,280 McEnery electoral votes.

Another paper was exhibited to witness also attested by Mr. Abell showing the supervisors of registration returned 76,717 Kellogg and 80.515 Mcknery electoral votes; also the certielection of the Kellogg electors, and that they received 75,135 votes, and that the McEnery

Mr. Lawrence asked witness whether, it th the vote in Louisiana. The witness said that return from Vernon parish, as carried with the on Saturday he had sent a note to the commit tabulated statement, was different from the tee asking to be heard only with reference to original returns, it was done with his knowl-

The witness replied it was not, nor had he citizen and be forced to answer questions on knowledge it was done with the approbation of questions whatever until the House should re- | denied the truth of Littlefield's statement that heve him from the charge of contempt of its he directed the returns to be altered so as to attorney. They were his personal, but not political friends.

Mr. Field interrogated witness about the papers the former had exhibited, but the witness declined to answer. Q. Because you are under duress are you un-

willing to tell the truth? Witness. I am never unwilling to tell the

truth.

Q. Then why do you not answer? The witness. When the contempt is removed I will answer, but not till then. Q. You were asked just now whether you

threw out votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself. Will you answer? A. That embraces the whole question, and I therefore decline. Q. Will you answer? A. I tell you I de-

Q. Are you not willing to testify whether your board threw out 10,000 and odd votes honestly or dishonestly? A. I am willing when

relieved from contempt of the House. Q. Are you willing to do so now? A. 1 cannot answer the question until released from such contempt.

Q. Are you now willing to answer the question whether in throwing out 10,000 and odd votes your board acted honestly or dishonestly? A. We acted in conformity with law.

Q. In throwing out votes? A. We threw them out for frand, intimidation, and violence at the polis. Q. Were any throw out because of irregulari

ties? A. I think Grant parish was excluded. Q. Any except that? A. I think not. Q. Was there a single objection to the votes

on the ground that they were not actually cast? Q. Then they must have been thrown out

on the ground of intimidation? A. Men were forced to vote contrary to their wishes. Q. Had you any witnesses before your board

to prove that any particular voters were induced to vote contrary to their wishes? A. It was impossible to have oral testimony. The board adopted a rule that testimony should be taken by both parties.

Q. Did the voters themselves testify that they voted under compulsion? Was such evidence furnished to you? A. I think so. Q. Will you say that proof was presented to

you that a hundred different voters had voted under compulsion contrary to their judgment? A. I do not know how many. I think there was evidence of the fact. There may be 100 or 500 or more who said they were forced to vote contrary to their wishes.

In further examination witness said no votes were rejected except in consequence of intimidation, and among other things Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that it appeared that in the parish of Concordia, Josephs, one of the republican electors, received 1,950 votes, while in the certificates of the returning board he was credited with 2,538 votes. Witness replied it was in evidence that a troop of borsemen seized the ballot-box from the commissioners of election, who made up

Mr. Field asked the witness whether he did not say before the Morrison committee that this happened in Madison.

The witness replied yes, and something of the kind in Concordia also.

Mr. Field called the attention of witness to the fact that while the board, by throwing out 10,000 votes cast for Tilden, gave the electoral vote for Hayes, the witness omitted to account for their act of thus giving the latter three or four thousand majority.

In response to questions by Mr. Lawrence witness said the board gave to the Hayes ticket only such votes as it was entitled to receive, to-morrow.

found up his person two loaded pistols and a dirk-knife. These were taken from him, but he was allowed to take into the committee room a cane, which is said to be rifled Wells is reported as saying last night that he would as soon kill

David Dudley Field as not.

As Wells was going down the stairs after his examination he said to the deputy sorgeant-atarms, in whose custody he was, "Field is a rough old cuss, but he shant insult me. If I get a

chance I will whale him like hell." By direction of Speaker Randall the sergeant-at-arms of the House last night removed Wells and Anderson from the room in the crypt, where they have been confined, to the room of the committee on education and labor. Anderson said he was perfectly comfortable and did not care to change his quarters,

Revenue Detectives.

In committee of the whole, of the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, when the general appropriation bill was under discussion, the Clerk read as follows:-

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving in such crime, including payments for information and detection,

Mr. Cabell. - I move in line 660 to strike out '60,000" and insert "40,000;" so it will read \$40,000.

I take it for granted this system has arrived at that degree of perfection the appropriation for that duty can be lessened, and I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to adopt my amendment.

Mr. Holman .- 1 do not think the Committee on Appropriations will have any objection to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia. The appropriation heretofore made was \$100, 000; but there is great force in the suggestion that year after year, under our internal revenue system in time of peace, matters are becoming more systematized, and there would not seem to be the same necessity as in former years for

large appropriations. Mr. Harrison .- I rise to oppose that amendment. I think gentlemen are not aware of one difficulty the country will have to encounter for the next few years. We are commencing to coin silver, and machinery is now more extensively engaged in striking off silver coin than it has been for years in striking off greenbacks. Mr. Cabell.-I would suggest to the gentleman that this appropriation relates to the internal revenue, and has no connection whatever

with the matter he is now discussing. Mr. Harrison.-I thought this referred to

the regular detective system. Mr. Clymer .- I suggest to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Cabell] to name in his amendment \$50,000.

Mr. Cabell.-I accept that suggestion, and modify my amendment accordingly. Mr. Hale .- I hope that this amendment will not be insisted upon. It it should be, it is a matter of so much importance to the department that I think we ought to have a full vote upon it. The appropriation now in the bill is lower than the former appropriation; and while what has been said about simplifying details may be true, it is an actual fact that there has been more trouble in the collection of internal revenue within the last few months, and more need for this force in detecting frauds, than at any time during the last three or four years. If any change should be made in this ficate of the returning board certifying to the appropiation of \$60,000, it ought to be in-

creased rather than decreased. I will say to the chairman of the Committee on Approprial and read by the Cierk, as it appears elsewhere. tions that It do not think we should be doing justice to the department by assenting on the amendment. part of the committee to this amendment. The requires more. I think the appropriation had

better be left as it is, at \$60,000. Mr. Cabell.-I would be perfectly willing to agree to that if I did not think that, in view of the perfection to which the system ought to be brought by this time \$50,000, as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Clymer, | should be sufficient. An appropriation of \$60,000 was made last year; and from all that I can ascertain that has been entirely sufficient. I is to be presumed that the depart ment is going on perfecting this system month by month and year by year; and if \$60,000 were sufficient last year, \$50,000 should certainly be enough for the present year. The system in any aspect is a bad one, and if we could do without it, ought not to be continued. I would not undertake to hamper the Government in its operations now, though if we could get rid of such a system, it would be very much better. I know that this detective system has aided in some decree in the detection of crime, but at the same time it is often provocative of crime. The gentleman must see that the system has in many cases operated badly. The disclosures which have been made from time to time before committees of Congress have shown that the men occupying these positions as detectives are frequently not such persons as should be sent out by the Government, and do many

other things besides the duties assigned them by their official superiors. Mr. Hale. - I agree fully with the gentleman that any detective system is likely to be abused; and I do not doubt that there have been abuses in this department. The detective system in the collection of customs dues is a system which at times runs pretty rank, involving exactions and espionage upon citizens which to my mind are very offensive. I have no doubt that in the collection of the revenue in that large portion of the country lying south of us such things have come about. But you may depend upon it Mr. Chairman, that so long as we collect a large portion of our revenue through this Ioternal Revenue Bureau, and so long as there is temptation for fraud in the manufacture of liquors and tobacco, we must have a large and efficient detective force. The remedy for what the gentleman speaks of is not so much with us in cutting down appropriations as with the department in enforcing a good service, and securing as its agents men of character, capacity, shrewdness, and nerve, who will attend to the legitimate duties of their offices. That is not a thing which we can regulate. Thirty million dollars or forty million dollars cannot be collected as the internal revenue tax upon liquors of one kind and another without a large and efficient force of this kind. The department is fully satisfied that this appropriation of \$60,-000, instead of being too much, is not sufficient; and taking off \$10,000 will cripple the operations of the department. 'We are all interested

in having the revenue system properly enforced. Mr. Cabell. - I would remind the gentleman from Maine that I have consented to a modification of my amendment to the extent of \$10,000, so that the appropriation shall be

\$50,000 instead of \$60,000.

Mr. Hale.—Still I say that if this reduction of \$10,000 be made it will seriously cripple the department. I have no doubt the department would prefer more; and it may be that an attempt will be made in the other branch of Congress to increase the appropriation. I am in favor of sticking to this appropriation of \$60,000, and if anything more should be added in the Senate, doing as we did last year-insisting on the House figures. I think the gentleman will be better satisfied in the end if, instead of changing this appropriation which the committee has agreed upon, we let it go at \$60,000, with the understanding that if it department to \$60,000.

Mr. Cabell.-I think \$50,000 is amply sufficient. I ask a vote on my amendment.

The question being taken on the amendment

Mr. Foster. - You cannot get it. Mr. Cabell .- I will endeavor to get it, at any In the House, subsequently, the amendment CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council was held last BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 7:50 o'clock. A communication from the Mayor being read, Mr. Smoot called attention to the fact that the communication was addressed merely to the President of this Board, and not to the City Council, and that the other Board had laid a similar communication on the table at

the last meeting. The Clerk suggested that a similar communication had probably been sent to the other

Mr. Smoot said that in that view of the case the communication was all right.

Mr. Armstrong defended the action of the Mayor in so addressing a communication, and thought the action of the Common Council was dictated by prejudice and spite, and was an act of discourtesy to this Board, which had acted on and sent in the communication.

Mr. Smoot only objected to the address, in case it was to go to the other Board. Mr. Janney concurred with Mr. Armstrong, that the action of the Common Council was an unnecessary act of discourtesy to the Mayor.

The matter was then dropped. Corporation Attorney Stuart, by request, made a statement of what was asked of Council in regard to the supersedeas bond in the Think of it-two hundred politicians names on case of O. Fairfax vs. the City Council. He presented the draft of a bill, which was passed

unanimously.

Mr. Downham called up the A. & W. railroad bill, and offered an amendment giving the right of way from the city line to King street. Mr. Smoot hoped that the bill would not be passed to-night, as no notice of its introduction had been given, and one member was absent

who would like to vote on the bill. Mr. Downham said he only wanted the amendment passed upon, and would not press

the passage of the bill. Mr. Strauss offered an amendment similar to the one previously offered in the Common Council requiring the payment of \$200 per year until a brick depot was built. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Downham's amendment was also

adopted. Mr. O'Neal asked leave to change his vote on Mr. Strauss' amendment from affirmative to negative, upon which request a debate arose embracing the whole railroad question, which was ended by Mr. O'Neal withdrawing his re-

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the members were about to leave when a communication came in from the Common Council inviting the Board into joint con-

The Board was again called to order and the request complied with. Upon the return of the Board to their cham

ber, on motion of Mr. Smoot, they adjourned

to meet again at 2:30 o'clock to day, to attend the funeral of H. L. Simpson, esq., a former President of the Board.

COMMON COUNCIL, The Common Council meeting, held last night, to consider proposed amendments to the charter of the city, was well attended, and some ten or twelve spectators sat without the

The amended 22d section, relative to the collectors, &c., was re-reported by the committee There was but little discussion upon this in Baltimore, and two others traced to a livery

Mr. Hughes said that he was going to move department would be glad to have more than an amendment giving the collectors a per the sum named in the bill and believes that it centage on rents which they were obliged to collect in order to make the taxes. It was the custom of some persons to allow their rents to get behind hand and turn over to the collectors the dirty work of forcing payment.

Mr. Mushbach said that the collector now received 10 per cent, from the owners of property for collecting the rents, and then 21 from the city for the same. He knew this from his own observation.

Pending the charter the Aldermen's resolution on the death of H. L. Simpson, esq , was concurred in by the Council.

Mr. Latham read a bill of Mr. Bossart for election services.

Mr. Seals. - Mr. Chairman, can that be offered? Mr. Latham .- If it could not be offered

would not have read it. Mr. Seals.-Well, this is a called meeting. Mr. Latham.-It is not a called meeting; i

is an adjourned meeting. Mr. Lambdin said he wished to offer a resolution of respect for the memory of Henry L

Simpson. Mr. Latham. - Didn't you hear the resolution that came in from the Aldermen. Mr. Lambdin.-I was not aware there was

any resolution of respect offered. There was a resolution to attend the funeral. Mr. Latham .- There was a preamble and resolution.

However, just at this point, the Aldermen were invited into joint meeting, and proceeded to elect a member of the School Board from the 2d ward, vice Edgar Snowden, resigned. The President announced the object of the joint convention, whereupon W. H. Marbury, esq., was elected, the President of the Board

Mr. Lambdin.-Well, I'll read mine.

of Aldermen, on motion, casting the vote of the joint meeting for him. The joint meeting then dissolved. Shortly afterwards Conneil sent some business to the Board of Aldermen by the hands

of Mr. Seals, but while he was gone, Aldermen Smoot appeared at the door and made the following announcement: Mr. President, our Board's adjourned, sir.

The consideration of the charter was resumed.

officers to those to be elected by the voters these were the City Treasurer and the Keeper; of the Poor House. The Chair said that the State law provided

Mr. Miller, by cousent, moved to amend the

9th section of the amendment by adding two

for the election of City Treasurer. Mr. Miller urged that the people ought to be allowed to select the Keeper of the Poor House. The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred upon the adopion of the report, and the year and mays were Mr. Seals opposed any change in the char er, and contended that the people ought to

amendments would compel the tax collectors to be too hard on poor people. The report was adopted, and the Board ad-

elect the policemen, and that the present

A Molasses Case. - In the city court yesterday the case of E. F. Cabado &Co., of Philadelphia, vs. Patterson, Bayne & Co., of this city, to recover \$75 as a balance due on a consignment of molasses, was taken up. Plaintiffs, represented by Daniel & Dallam, claim that the purchaser is bound by the gauger's certificate of the amount contained in the hogsheads. The defendants, who have as counsel ex Judge Merrick and H. V. D. should be put up elsewhere we shall hold the Johns, resist the demand on the ground that there is no custom making such certificate binding, and when it has been ascertained to be erroncous, a settlement should be made between the parties on the basis of a correct gaug-ing. The defendants on receiving the molasses Smith, from New York, have been selected f Mr. Cabell, it was not agreed to.

Mr. Cabell. —I shall ask for a vote in the here had it gauged, and found that they had been occupy the positions as the foreman and assistance. charged for two hundred gallons more than they had received. They had proposed to pay the expenses of a gauger from Philadelphia so as to have the dispute settled, but plantiffs retused

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.1

RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1877. - I have no doubt that the present postmistress (or postmaster as she calls herself,) of Richmond, Miss E. L. VanLew, begins to tear that after all somebody else will be postmaster next year. The scram ble among the conservatives here for this position has already commenced in carnest. Each applicant, of course, has his retinue of followers, who, it is supposed, if he is successful, he will not forget in the appointment of clerkships. mail-carriers' places, and other positions. I could mention the names of a dozen prominent gentlemen who are mentioned in this connection, but it would, perhaps, be better to await the result of the action of Congress. It is impossible to make the majority of people here. including many republicans, believe that Tilden was not elected, and because he was elected. they are confident that he will be seated. But it might be better to wait. In the meantime the applicants are increasing. Why I know of one man, an applicant for a place in Washington, who has obtained the signatures of two hundred and sixty politicians to his petition. one piece of paper; of course, the applicant thinks he has done the right thing and is safe.

cannot afford to allow Neilson to efface the recollection of her former triumph. The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the lease of the Penitentiary. This but provides that the State shall pay the salary of the superiotendent and keepers, but the lessers are to pay for guard duty. A petition, from the different trade unions, asking that the bla be amended so as to provide, in case the lease is made, that no work, article or goods, many factured in the Penitentiary under the proposit control, shall be sold in the State, was also

The success of Miss Neilson here has had the

effect of bringing other companies to Richmond

as I said it would. Clara Louise Kellogg is an

nounced to certainly visit Richmond. I though

she would come. She is a favorite here, and

presented. The House to-day passed the Senate till to authorize the city of Winchester to subscribe to the capital stock of the Marticsburg and I'm

tomac Railroad Company. Mr. John Bell Bigger, the Clark of the House, has recovered from his resent sickness sufficiently to be at his desk. I am glad to see him there again. For somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty years he has called the roll of the House day after day, and the body does not look in working order when he is absent

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of this city, contemplates a trip to Europe in a few month. The Governor has pardoned Thorburn, the Petersburg bank clerk.

Letter from Leesburg.

LEESBURG, VA., Feb. 6.-During the past winter five horses have been stolen from the neighborhood of Goresville, and until a Protective Club was formed, which offered a reward of \$250, no clue was to be had to the thief. But upon the stealing of Col. A. T. M. Rust's horse such reward was offered, and in a shore time the thief and three horses were discovered stable in Baltimore, which had disposed of them to other parties, and they may be recov ered. A negro man named Gant is the person who carried the horses to Baltimore, and who was arrested, and will shortly be brought on here for trial. A special grand jury will be

summoned to February court (24 Monday.) The ice and snow have nearly left the fields which will be of advantage to the sheep, a good many of which have been lost from the contin ued covered state of the ground, and the utter absence of roots for them. Our winters are usually so mild as to do away with the mees sity for other green food than our blue gra

but this was covered from December 5 to F. rnary I. About eight weeks. The Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie, of Alexandria, has preached here very acceptably, the occasion being the season preparatory to the Commun ion in the Presbyterian Church.

Bishop Whittle confirmed Friday and Sala day and to day, at Catoeten and Christ Church es, in this county, and confirmed here Sunday. II preached also. Catocten is between Hamilton and Waterford, and Christ Church is at Gorville. The former a free church, the latter at Episcopal. They are under the ministration of Rev. Theodore Reed, who also preaches accept ably at Lincoln and at Hamilton. An effort is being made to build an Episcopal church at

Hamilton. The weather overhead is lovely but the total

are getting very muddy. We are waiting auxious's for the result on Florida, and with a fair degree of hope. Near ly all enterprise is gone. Everybody is wanting

on the count. We have one case of searlet lever in town brought from Washington. The general health of the community is very good. There have been but four burials in Union Cemetery (which is now the burying ground for nearly all per sons in and east of Leesburg) in three months There have been many more of blacks in the

M. E. Church cemetery.

South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7 .- Judge Carpen ter has filed his decision in the case of Win H. Wallace, Speaker of the democratic House of Representatives, et al. ve. the Carolina Mr. Latham.-Thank you, sir, for your National Bank, other State depositories, and T. L. Cardozo, claiming to be the republican State Treasurer, asking for an injunction restraining the banks from paying any moneys upon checks drawn by Cardozo as freasuret

> First. That by law the Treasurer enter upon the duties of his office when the incoming Governor is dully and legally installed, and or

Second. That the Constitution of the Stall and the statutes require the presence of both houses to open and publish the returns for Governor, and for his installation. Third. That the Mackey House, in wh

Chamberlain was inaugurated, was illegal and revolutionary; that its acts are pull and voland that, therefore, no legal publication of the returns had been made and no lawful in-tal tion of Governor had taken place. An order was accordingly issued to day r straining the State depositories from paylo-

nny moneys upon the checks of Cardozo, and

restraining that person from drawing and

checks as State Treasurer until a final deer PRINTERS' TROUBLES .- The Chicago Post? luced its rates of composition Monday to third cents per thousand ems, new men largely take the cases. This brought on a conflict printers' union and yesterday about half the Le force quit their cases, having been innuence thereto by the union. This opens a battle will promises to become general in Chicago, 52 11 rumored that other papers there will also reas soon as the Post gets through the contest The printers on the National Republican.
Washington, were notified resterday in
their services were no longer needed. This scicame about in consequence of the printer

charges. The paper will be set up hereafter non-union men. A letter, addressed to Charles T. Hamilton

foremen, against whom the printers make serious

to consent. Judge Pinkney holds the matter Slate Mills, Va., is detained in the Postence sub curia.—Baltimore Gazette.

A letter, addressed to Charles 1. Maries of Charles 1. Maries 1. Mar

The Court decided-